

DELEGATES FROM MANY STATES AT FIRST NATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS



Photo by W. W. Foster.

START CAMPAIGN FOR NEW BUILDING

Anonymous Donors Give Big Boost to Y. W. C. A. Movement.

TO RAISE \$150,000 IN TWELVE DAYS

Whirlwind Battle for Funds for Great Civic Enterprise Begins To-Day—Six Subscriptions of \$5,000 Each Already Secured—Four Committees at Work.

Enthusiasm with a spirit of civic patriotism even before the campaign of the Young Women's Christian Association of Richmond to secure \$150,000 in twelve days had begun, six citizens yesterday promised to contribute \$5,000 each to the building fund. This was announced last night at the citizens' dinner conference, held in the old Young Men's Christian Association building, Sixth and Main Streets, but the names of the donors were withheld.

Four hundred men and women, who will canvass the city for the desired sum, received this announcement, which was made by M. C. Williams, of Overhill, Ohio, special campaign manager of the Young Women's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian Association, and who will be in charge of the present campaign, which starts this morning, with an outburst of applause which clearly indicated the impetus which was given the movement by the anonymous benefactors.

Enthusiasm Runs High. The conference, which was designed for the purpose of arousing the enthusiasm of the canvassers to a high pitch, continued for more than three hours and a half. It was preceded by a supper and followed by addresses by men and women not only identified with the local work, but well-known residents of this and other cities.

As an indication of the perfect support promised the undertaking, the following resolution, offered by Thomas P. Bryan, a member of the campaign executive committee, was unanimously adopted:

"Believing that every interest in our growing city calls for an up-to-date Young Women's Christian Association building, be it

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Richmond, here assembled, representing all lines of industrial and professional activity in our city, do heartily approve the plans which have been made by the board of directors to secure such a building for our city, and that we earnestly proceed at once to systematically canvass for funds with which to erect a modern Young Women's Christian Association, to the end that at least \$150,000 be secured by December 8, 1911.

"Further, That we individually and collectively pledge our hearty support to the accomplishment of this undertaking."

Addresses Are Made. The principal speakers were Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina, and Miss Anna D. Canor, field secretary of the National Board of Directors of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Henry W. Wood, president of the Chamber of Commerce, acted as toastmaster, and before introducing the speakers made a few preliminary remarks, in which he expressed his confidence that the campaign would be an enthusiastic success and that the desired end would be realized within the next two weeks.

"It is painful for me to admit it," said Dr. Mitchell, "but it is nevertheless a fact that the future will see more and more young women in the business walks of life. This fact has been brought about through changed industrial conditions. In the city of Richmond you have 12,000 working women, and of this number 4,000 are strangers in the city and are compelled to live in boarding houses. It is here that the Young Women's Christian Association is of special significance. It gives to

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PLAN FOR MARKETING COTTON IS PERFECTED

New York Banks Ready to Place \$50,000,000 in Southern States.

ACCEPTANCE NOW AWAITED

Scheme Is Expected to Prove of Material Benefit to the Producers.

New York, November 21.—New York bankers, who have been conferring here for the last few days with representatives of the Governors' Conference and the Southern Cotton Congress, announced this afternoon that they had raised a fund of \$50,000,000 to be placed immediately in the cotton belt States for the purpose of handling the cotton crop of 1911, and enabling the growers to participate in any rise in the market.

The negotiations were conducted, on behalf of the South, by Governor Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama; Senator Bailey, of Texas, who has been advising his colleagues as to legal aspects of the proposition; E. J. Watson, president of the permanent Southern Cotton Congress, and Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina, and Clarence Ousley, of Fort Worth, Tex., representing the Governor of his State.

The bankers who will furnish the fund, according to the statement are headed by Colonel Robert S. Thompson, of the brokerage firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., of this city. The financial support of several of the strongest banks in New York has been given to the plan, the statement continues. The plan proposes to advance the grower \$25 a bale upon his cotton, based on the market value at the time of the loan. No interest will be paid upon the loan, the only charge being \$1 a bale, which is regarded as a legitimate minimum charge for expense of grading and handling. The cotton is not held, nor taken from channels of trade, but is placed at the best advantage. The grower is given the right to designate the day of sale price to January 1, 1912, and will participate in any advance in price to the extent of the rise of the market.

Details are yet to be worked out. It has been decided, however, to place the fund through State committees named by the Governor or Commissioner of Agriculture of a State, and these committees shall be empowered to sell when cotton reaches 12 cents, and compelled to sell when it reaches 13 cents, regardless of advance advice from the growers.

Provision against any violation of the Sherman antitrust law is contained, the promoters believe, in a clause empowering each committee to name the day of sale in the event the market climbs to 12 or 13 cents.

"Of course," reads the statement, "everything depends upon the acceptance of the plan by the individual farmer in connection with his pledge to reduce acreage the coming year."

Plan Is Outlined. Following is the announcement of this plan, issued after to-day's conference:

"The announcement was made here to-day following conferences that have been in progress for several days between prominent bankers of New York and leading producers of the country, such as Governor O'Neal, Clarence Ousley, representing Governor Colquitt, of Texas, and E. J. Watson, president of the permanent Southern Cotton Congress and Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina, that a proposition has been presented to these men representing the Southern Cotton Congress and the Governors' Conference, composed of producers and business men and bankers of the South, which means the placing in the cotton belt States of about \$50,000,000 immediately for the handling of the cotton crop of 1911. In other words, the proposition is to give the farmer \$25 a bale on his cotton, without interest, charging him only \$1 a bale to cover expenses of grading and handling, letting him turn over the cotton to the holders, who will advance him \$25 a bale, and give him the opportunity to designate the sale prior to January 1, 1912, and to

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STRIPLING SEES HIS DYING BABY

Noted Prisoner, in Chains and Under Guard, Is Taken to His Home.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Columbus, Ga., November 21.—In chains and under guard, Thomas Edgar Stripling, former chief of police of Danville, Va., and now a Georgia convict, inmate of the State Farm at Milledgeville, late this afternoon reached the home of his wife here and embraced his dying baby. The life of the little child has been slowly ebbing away for several days at the Stripling home in this city. At the farm in Milledgeville, Stripling, himself a victim of slow tuberculosis, has been waiting and hoping for a chance to see his baby before the end. Late Monday afternoon Governor John M. Slaton received a telegram from Stripling's lawyer telling of the near approach of death. He at once conferred with Chairman of the Prison Commission R. E. Davison, and it was decided, in the interests of humanity, to allow the noted prisoner to make the trip to his home before it was too late. Accordingly Governor Slaton ordered a leave of absence, a guard was chosen, and in a few hours the prisoner was speeding on his way to the home of his family, to remain until the death of his baby, and then to return again to the life of a convict.

ADVICE FROM WATTESSON

Veteran Editor Talks to New England Newspaper Men.

Boston, Mass., November 21.—"Never suffer the finger of the law to touch campaign money," these are the precepts the young journalist should hang up, said Colonel Henry Wattesson, of Kentucky, at the twenty-fifth anniversary banquet of the Boston Press Club to-night. Newspaper editors and writers of New England to the number of 100, gathered at the Rembrandt Hotel, and the speaker, Colonel Wattesson, editor of the Providence Journal, and Holman P. Day.

FIRE CAUSES \$175,000 LOSS

Flames Damage Omaha Building Used by Printing Company.

Omaha, Neb., November 21.—Fire which originated on the third floor of a building at Thirteenth and Howard Streets, occupied by the A. I. Root Printing Company and other firms, caused damage to the amount of more than \$175,000 early to-day. The publishing department of the Sovereign Camp, Woodmen of the World, occupied the third floor of the building, and it is thought the fire originated in the mailing room.

KILLED IN TRAIN COLLISION

Conductor Meets Death and Four Are Seriously Injured.

Syracuse, N. Y., November 21.—One man was killed, four were seriously hurt and others were slightly injured to-day when a Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg passenger train out of Syracuse collided with a freight at the New York Central crossing near the iron pier.

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ACCUSES OIL KING OF MUGGING HIM

"Lumber-Jack" Loses Vast Holdings When Loan Is Called.

BLAMES PREACHER FOR HIS LOSSES

Testimony Given Before Investigating Committee Nearly Results in Issuance of Subpoena for Rockefeller, Who Will Be Asked to Explain Nature of Transaction.

Washington, November 21.—Alfred Merritt, of Duluth, Minn., first president of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway, who styled himself a "lumber-jack" unacquainted with the methods of the "money trust," told the House Steel Trust investigating committee to-day that through loans of less than \$1,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller he had lost his holdings in the Missabe Iron Mines and the railroad properties now owned by the United States Steel Corporation, estimated to be worth to-day as high as \$700,000,000. Merritt and his brother, Leonidas Merritt, who will testify to-morrow, were among the original mine owners in the Lake Superior region and part owners and holders of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway.

The elder Merritt declared that he was induced through F. D. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's secretary, "in charge of his charitable work," to put up all his holdings as collateral for loans from Mr. Rockefeller in 1892 and 1893. One loan was for \$420,000. Others were for various sums. Gates, he said, was a Baptist preacher, in whom he had confidence, and who assured him that he was placing a call loan he would not be repaid, and that he would be taken care of.

His Loan Is Called. The witness related how, two months after he had put up his collateral with Mr. Rockefeller, during the panic of 1893, Rockefeller called the loan, giving him twenty-four hours to raise \$420,000, and that being unable to raise the money, he and his brother lost their property. He admitted that Mr. Rockefeller offered him an opportunity to buy his property back within a year, but that he declined, as the Rockefeller family was "keeping hands off," and that he was unable to raise the money anywhere.

Dispute as to the nature of the transaction arose when D. A. Reid, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, stated that the Merritts had made sales of their stock holdings to Rockefeller in order to raise money, and that they never had taken advantage of the opportunity to repurchase within a year. Another brother, Mr. Reid declared, had redeemed his stock and secured his property at \$208 per share when it was taken over at the time of the organization of the United States Steel Corporation.

The introduction of Mr. Rockefeller's name in this manner almost resulted in the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum for him to appear before the committee with the contract made at the time of the Merritt loans. Representative Beall, of Texas, moved that this be done. No objections were heard when Chairman Stanley put the motion, but the committee decided later, in executive session, not to call Mr. Rockefeller until Leonidas Merritt had testified.

The Merritts were first parties to a transaction with Mr. Rockefeller and others in the formation of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines. In this the mines of the region and the Duluth, Missabe and Northern were consolidated. Out of this a suit by the Merritts against Rockefeller developed on the ground of misrepresentation of the value of mining properties turned in by the Rockefeller interests. Sub-

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WOMEN FARE BADLY AT HANDS OF POLICE

Branded as Fakes by Author of Plan

Aldrich Denounces Those Who Talk of Century Bank Bugaboo.

New Orleans, La., November 21.—After explaining the revised plan adopted by the National Monetary Commission for the reform of the monetary system of the United States, former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, chairman of the commission, in an address at the opening session to-day of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, stated that the commission was prepared to amend still further the proposed act to meet any wise criticism.

A careful study of the revised plan, he said, would demonstrate the utter falsity of any such position. The commission, he said, had taken extraordinary pains to prevent any such contingency. He branded as "fakes" those who brought up the central bank bugaboo. Mr. Aldrich declared that the enactment of the proposed reform system by Congress would result in benefits to the agricultural and wage earning classes even greater than those which the bankers would derive from the law.

Make Receipts Bankable. Through the standardization of commercial paper which the plan provides, he said, warehouse receipts on cotton, wheat, rice and other agricultural products will become bankable in all of the markets of the world.

His annual address, President Watts gave an emphatic indorsement to the Aldrich plan.

Business relating to the administration of the association consumed part of the afternoon session, after which several set speeches and papers were delivered.

Paul M. Warburg, of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, spoke on "Circulating Credits and Bank Acceptances."

The relation of State banks, savings banks and trust companies to the proposed national reserve association, was explained by F. H. Goff, president of the Cleveland Trust Company, of Cleveland, O.

A Platt Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, spoke on the relation of the government to the reserve association.

The delegates were guests at the Country Club to-night.

PACKERS CONTINUE FIGHT

Will Apply to United States Supreme Court for Stay Order.

Chicago, November 21.—Further delay in the criminal trial of the indicted Chicago meat packers until next Monday was granted counsel for the defendants late to-day by the trial judge, George A. Carpenter, of the United States District Court. As a result, the fight to save the packers from facing a jury probably will shift from Chicago to Washington, where efforts will be made to obtain a stay order from a justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Carpenter stated, however, that unless he had received such a stay order by Monday he would order the packers to trial without further argument.

Mayer, of counsel for the defendants, after delay had been granted by Judge Carpenter, said that the application for a stay order from the Supreme Court would be made before Chief Justice White at Washington, probably on Thursday morning.

FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

Company's Officers Held Responsible for Bursting of Dam.

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Suffragettes Do Battle in Effort to Reach House of Commons.

RECORD NUMBER OF ARRESTS

Failed in Their Efforts, They Resort to Campaign of Window Smashing.

London, November 21.—The suffragettes fared badly at the hands of the police to-night. They had threatened to force their way into the House of Commons and make a protest on the floor of the House against the Prime Minister's refusal to pledge the government to a bill giving equal suffrage to both sexes, but they failed even to reach the entrance to Parliament.

Thwarted by the police, who made 223 arrests, the suffragettes resorted to a campaign of window smashing. Driven from Parliament Square by the police, 1,800 of whom were on duty, the women, accompanied by sympathizers and gangs of rowdies, proceeded through Whitehall, armed with bags of stones concealed under their coats, and broke windows in public offices, Liberal headquarters and the National Liberal Club.

They even extended their operations to the Strand, where windows of the post-office, banks and other private concerns suffered from the onslaught.

The militant tactics of the suffragettes followed a statement by Premier Asquith that the government was unable to introduce a bill to enfranchise women, as the Cabinet was divided on the question, but would allow an amendment to be introduced to the proposed manhood suffrage bill, leaving it to the House of Commons to decide whether women should be given a vote.

Make Ample Preparation.

The suffragettes had made ample preparations to renew their attacks on Parliament with a battle which was expected to surpass all previous efforts. They met early in the evening in Caxton Hall, less than a mile from Parliament Square, and after adopting a resolution declaring that the Prime Minister's denial of their request was a grave and unpardonable insult to women, called for volunteers for "daring service." A deputation of fifty women, headed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, accompanied by an immense crowd, started shortly for the House of Commons to present the resolution, or take whatever other action was deemed advisable. The police, however, were too much for them.

The demonstration was not as large as those of last year. The damage to property was greater, however, and the number of arrests established a new record. Cannon Row Station, in Whitehall, was crowded with prisoners, and the police were occupied for hours in making charges against them. The window breaking was systematic, the motive apparently being to insure arrest. Many of the women carried stones in a cloth bag attached to long tapes. These were used like slings.

PERSIA HAS YIELDED

Accedes to the Demands Made by Russia.

Teheran, November 21.—It is reported that Persia has yielded to the Russian demands.

Late London dispatches stated that Persia had placed her case in the hands of Great Britain, as diplomatic relations with Russia had been interrupted. Persia, it was said, was prepared to comply with the demands of Russia for an apology and the payment of an indemnity for an alleged insult to the Russian consul, M. Petroff, when the property of Shua-Es-Sultaneh, brother of the deposed Shah, was seized at Teheran.

Street-Car Held Up.

St. Louis, Mo., November 22.—A street car was held up and the passengers robbed by armed men at Eleventh and Pine Streets, in the downtown quarter, early to-day.

VOTE FINALLY TO ASK FEDERAL AID FOR GOOD ROADS

Sharp Fight Continues for Five Hours Before Committee.

COULD NOT AGREE AS TO AMOUNT

Delegates Leave Hall to Take Part as Two Factions Grapple With Big Question—Bankhead Urges Caution in Going to Congress for Big Sum.

Won by Vote of Seven to Two

After a stormy session of five hours' duration, the resolutions committee of the Good Roads Congress late last night voted, 7 to 2, in favor of reporting a resolution calling upon the Federal government for appropriations for highway improvement.

A sharp fight against the measure was made all along the line by delegates who oppose the Federal aid plan. The resolution will be reported out to the congress to-day, and the temper of the delegates during last night's session indicated that it will be passed by an overwhelming majority.

Senator Swanson appeared before the committee and urged it to approve some definite plan of appropriation and expenditure. He recommended a plan beginning with an annual appropriation of \$20,000,000 and increasing to \$50,000,000. The opposition to the whole plan, however, was so strong that those in favor were antsy with reporting a resolution favoring the general idea.

Federal appropriation for highway improvement, how it shall be obtained, how much shall be asked for, and how it shall be distributed—these questions divided the delegates to the First American Road Congress into excited groups in the Jefferson Hotel lobby yesterday, seriously depleting the attendance upon the technical discussions of road building in the auditorium upstairs, and threatened to divide the convention into two warring factions. Broadly speaking, the delegates have lined up on one of two sides. The first of these stands in sympathy with President Logan Waller Page, of the Association for Highway Improvement, who is opposed to asking the Federal government for any appropriation whatever. This faction seems to compose a fighting minority.

At Sea as to Amount.

The majority of the delegates are torn up and down by the question of how much to ask for, and seem to be entirely at sea as to the amount that ought to be asked and the best way to go about getting it. The more radical of these are shouting for an appropriation of \$50,000,000, having been fired with this ambition by speeches delivered earlier in the week by Senators Martin and Swanson, of Virginia. The cooler heads among the appropriation crowd denounce such a demand as the rankiest folly and the surest way to kill all hope of Federal aid.

The warring factions clashed for the first time openly yesterday, when it came to making up the personnel of the committee on resolutions. From the fact that this committee will be the official mouthpiece of the congress and will have the final word to say on the text of any resolution submitted to the congress, it was felt that upon its make-up depended to a large extent what the Road Congress would go on record as endorsing.

Had Active Lobby. Active and open lobbying was the